

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

- The 3rd Meeting of the SGE for CBPP (May 2025)
Online.

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Presentation outline

- Background
- Introduction
- CBPP Surveillance
- Outcomes
- Recommendations
- Conclusion



Background

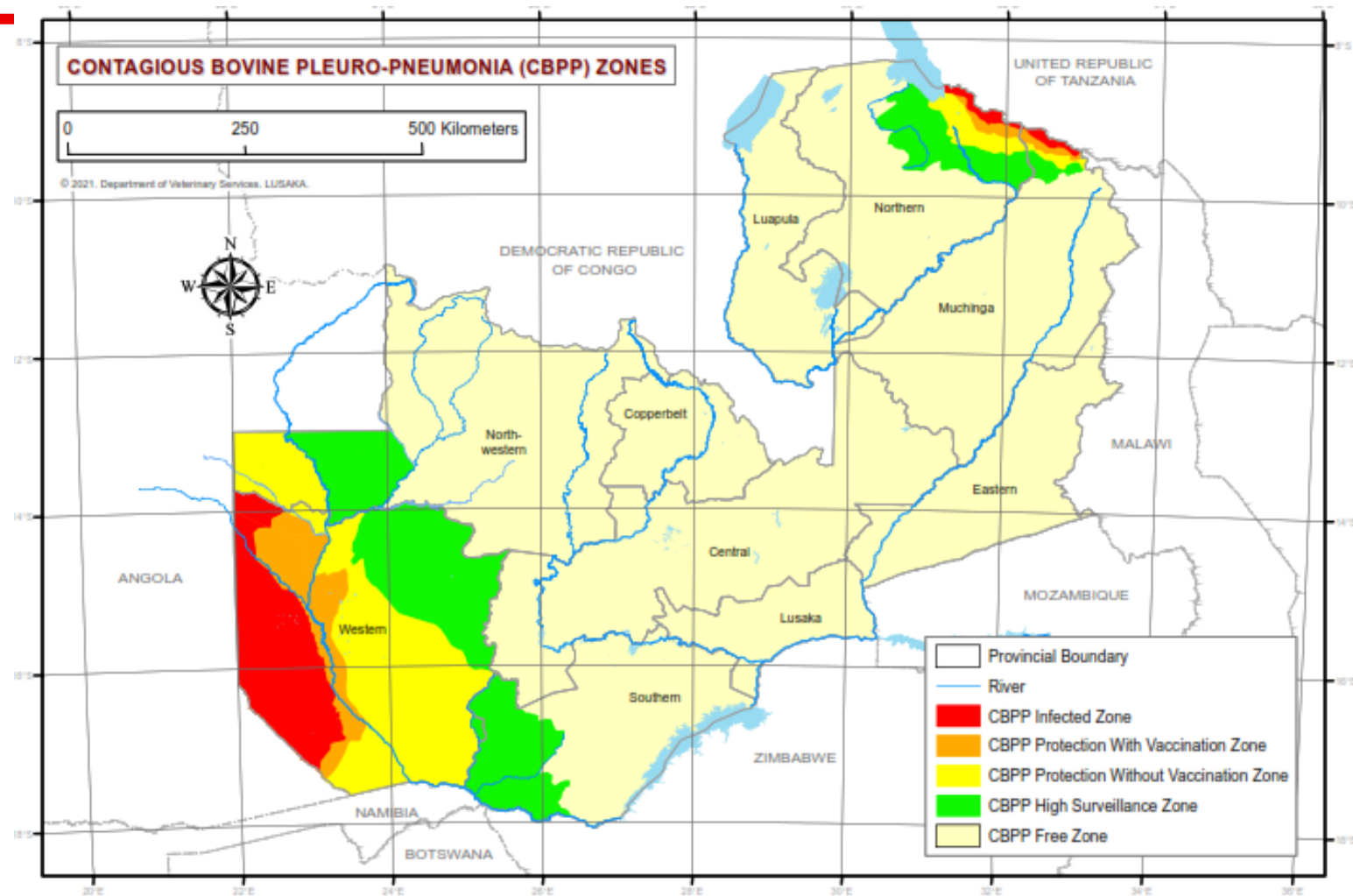
- The standing group of experts on contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (SGE-CBPP) for Africa was setup as a result of the adoption in June 2022 of terms of reference by the 11th Regional Steering Committee (RSC-11) of the GF-TADs for Africa. (WOAH 2024)
- The Priority topics Covered under the SGE were Strategy, Surveillance, Diagnosis, Vaccines, Policy and Research.
- The 2nd SGE meeting was held in Lusaka, Zambia and discussed control strategies. Therefore, this(3rd) meeting is being held to Discuss the CBPP Surveillance



Introduction

- Zambia has a surveillance system in place that involves Active and Passive Surveillance.
- The CBPP control areas are delineated into infected zone, Protection zone (subdivided into Protection zone with vaccination and protection zone without vaccination), high surveillance zone and free zone.
- Under the free Zones, the country is introducing Livestock Compartments to ensure maximum animal disease control and facilitate animal/animal product trade

CBPP Zones



Map 1. Zoning approach in the fight against CBPP. Source : Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (Zambia)



Surveillance 1: Passive Surveillance

- Zambia has a strict animal Movement control that require laboratory testing for animal diseases including CBPP for among others.
- The country has the animal laboratory system through which the serological testing (CFT) of animal samples is done.



Surveillance 1: Passive Surveillance

- Through this Mandatory testing for animal movement, the Department of Veterinary Services is able to conduct passive surveillance. If disease is detected, the Facility (Farm) is quarantined, trace back is conducted for further investigation and confirmation.
- Veterinary Services also provides Routine CBPP laboratory testing. This offers additional Data on CBPP Passive Surveillance



Surveillance 2: Active Surveillance

- Zambia conducts Active Surveillance in different locations following the CBPP control and eradication strategy.
- Active Surveillance is planned and sometimes instituted based on disease intelligence or Outbreak investigation.
- 14755 samples were testing through active surveillance in Southern Province along the border with Western province in the first quarter 2024



Surveillance 3: Risk Based Surveillance

- The Country is utilising the Risk based Surveillance techniques/Tools for CBPP. Some officers have been trained to utilise the disease modelling tools for animal disease surveillance including CBPP
- This is expected to help reduce the cost of conducting CBPP Surveillance.



Surveillance 4: Abattoir Surveillance

- The country conducts meat inspections at slaughter facilities.
- These post-mortem inspections form the best point of Surveillance for CBPP
- Sometimes it becomes difficult to trace back if the animal Identification and traceability is not effective



Surveillance Outcomes:

- Improved disease control, animal health and production.
- Improved policy and planning development.
- Improved animal movement in the country/export
- There is introduction of approved private laboratories to participate in laboratory testing. This is meant to increase the capacity and increase the surveillance.



Recommendations:

- Need for training of more personnel to conduct meat inspections
- Need for introduction of *compartments* for improved animal health and biosecurity.
- Increased laboratory capacity



Conclusion:

- Surveillance is key to effective disease control and increased production.
- There is need for use of innovative detection and characterization strategies to improve CBPP Surveillance



THANK YOU

